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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 119— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MILITARY COURT AWARDS HEAVY SENTENCES.

Congress Secretary And President Jailed For 7 And 5 Years Respectively.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT TO FOUR LADS IN SHOLAPUR.

The following are the sentences awarded by the military court at Sholapur under the Regulations issued after the declaration of Martial Law. The sentences have since been revised by the Officer Commanding, Sholapur, who was directed to review them. He has confirmed all the fines originally imposed and only in three cases he has reduced sentences of imprisonment, which changes are noted below:—

Imprisonment in all cases is rigorous.

Venkatesh Ganesh, age 22 Regulation under which charged 11 sentence seven years "reduced to five" and Rs. 2,000 fine.

Tulsidas Subhan Jadhav (Congress Secretary), age 25 regulation under which charged 8 and 11 ten years "since reduced to seven" and Rs. 3,000 fine.

Ramkrishna Ganeshram Jaju (Congress Committee President), age 34 regulation under which charged 11 seven years "since reduced to five" Rs. 2,000 fine.

Lingayar Malaya, age 19 regulation under which charged 11 sentence 2 years, Rs. 1000.

Sayappa Hanmantu, age 22 regulation under which charged 8 sentence 1 year.

Malka Arjun Chowappa, age 28 regulation under which charged 8 sentence 1 year Rs. 500.

Kundu Dadaji age 32 regulation under which charged 13 sentence 2 years Rs. 1,000 fine.

Maruti Prabhu Appa, age 27 regulation under which charged 13 sentence 2 years Rs. 1,000 fine.

Shivadas Baburao, age 30 regulation under which charged 13 sentence 2 years Rs. 1,000 fine.

Manekchand Ramchand Shah (President of Municipality), age 40 regulation under which charged 11 six months and Rs. 10,000 fine.

Shankar Kisandas, age 32 regulation under which charged 8 B. sentence 1 year Rs. 500 fine.

Ganpat Ramchandra, age 19 regulation under which charged 8 B sentence 1 year Rs. 500 fine.

Vishwanath Virupad, age 25 regulation under which charged 8 B sentence 2 years Rs. 1,000 fine.

Malka Arya Satvaji, age 23 regulation under which charged 13 and 8, sentence 2 years Rs 1,000 fine.

Apparao Droba, age 34 regulation under which charged 13 and 8, sentence 2 years, Rs. 1,1000 fine.

Walchand Motichand, age 28 regulation under which charged 11 Rs. 2,000 fine.

Maruti Vithoba, age 25 regulation under which charged 7 Rs. 50 fine.

Vishwanath Malkarjun, age 16 regulation under which charged 7 Rs. 25 fine.

Lingappa Sitranappa, age 28 regulation under which charged 7 Rs. 100 fine.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

Bandu Krishna, age 15 regulation under which charged 8 sentence 10 stripes with rattan cane.

Vishwanath Balkrishna, age 15 regulation under which charged (6 and 11) sentence 15 stripes with rattan cane.

Shiddappa Krishnappa, age 15 regulation under which charged 13 sentence 15 stripes with rattan cane.

Ram Vanappa age 15 regulation under which charged 11 sentence 15 strokes with birch.

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS.

The following is summary of regulations referred to above:—

Regulation 6. Any person who comes into contact with those activly engaged in the recent disorders, or knows of the whereabouts or movements gatherings of such people or believes that any of his relatives have joined or are about to join such people, shall give full information to the authorities.

Regulation 7: No person shall participate in unlawful assembly of more than five persons.

Regulation 8. no person shall disobey or neglect any martial law order or obstruct or impede or interfere with any officer carrying out martial law or make false statement to obtain a pass.

Regulation 11: No person shall display any Congress Flag or similar emblem or commit any act likely to prejudice public safety or mislead or hamper or imperil success of the military or pretend to perform duties nominally performed by constituted authority.

Regulation 13. The curfew order, operating between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.—A.P.

MILITARY ARREST "KARMAYOGI" EDITOR.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 19.

A report received from Sholapur shows that Mr. R. S. Rajwade, Editor of the "Karmayogi", has been arrested and the office of the paper searched.—Free Press.

Unauthorised Report.

BOMBAY, May 19.

With reference to the report that has been current both in India and England that the Military Commander of Sholapur issued re-

(Continued on column 5.)

DHARASANA RAID.

Government's New Measures.

CONGRESS TO INDEMNIFY AGARIAS.

DHARASANA, May 19.

The authorities are reported to have decided to take two steps to meet the Satyagrahi raiders. The first is to provide fresh wire fencing in addition to the fencing already existing, and the second is to impose a punitive tax on the agarias (manufacturers of salt) in view of the special protection given them since the Satyagrahis began their raid.

The Agarias do not view the proposal with favour and some of them interviewed Mrs. Naidu and other members of the War Council this afternoon. No decision has yet been arrived at, but Satyagraha circles suggest refusal to submit to the new tax, the Congress undertaking to help the Agarias in any difficulty they may encounter in consequence of the refusal.—A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE SITUATION UN-CHANGED.

—:o:—

Large Detachments Of Satyagrahis To Be Ready.

(From Our Special Representative.)

(CAMP DHARASANA.)

BULSAR, May 19.

Pending mobilization of Satyagrahis from all parts of Gujarat the new plan of action contemplated, has been deferred for a couple of days. The intention of leaders apparently is to collect as many satyagrahis as possible at Dharasana and launch a raid collectively. A telegram has been sent to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day to keep in readiness large detachments of well disciplined satyagrahis to go to Dharasana as soon as instructed. Mrs. Naidu had low temperature yesterday yet she is directing all operation assisted by Imamusaheb Bowazeer Naroharibhai Parekh, Manilal Gandhi and Dinkerrai Mehta. Entire police this morning was concentrated inside the fencing. A batch of 100 satyagrahis were sent to the front at sunrise with usual ceremonials. To their surprise they were not obstructed by police at the entrance to the prohibitory area. They pushed forward until they reached the fencing. The salt depot is well guarded by the police. They have given up forming cordons round satyagrahis and food and water is allowed to reach them. But the hunger strike situation remains unchanged. Police have removed three hunger strikers to Bulsar. The remaining 221 Satyagrahis still complain food supplied to them is "unclean" dates served to them is said to contain worms. A doctor sent from Untadi Camp reports water given to satyagrahis gives out disagreeable odour.

VENGURLA-BOUND SATYAGRAHIS' PLIGHT.

—:o:—

Not Allowed To Disembark: Taken To Goa.

VENGURLA, May 19. (Delayed).

The hundred Bombay volunteers were not allowed to disembark but were taken to Goa back to-day. The volunteers made an attempt to get into crafts, but were prevented by the District Magistrate and the armed Police under him. The steamer steamed out without taking in even the local passengers' list.—Free Press.

PIR PAGARO ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

KARACHI, May 19.

The City Magistrate of Sukkur acquitted the Pir of Pagaro of the charge of murder against him, this morning. Five other charges remain to be disposed of against the Pir.—A. P.

WAR ON CONGRESS IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Subscribing To Funds A Crime

GHATAL, May 19.

Following the recent proclamation declaring Civil Disobedience Councils throughout Midnapur "Unlawful" associations, a notification was caused to be proclaimed in Ghatal Sub-Division warning people who contribute to the Congress funds or Allied organisations liable for six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—Free Press.

"YOUNG INDIA" PUBLISHER WARNED.

—:o:—

Kasturi's Statements Objected To

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhutt, printer and publisher of "Young India" and "Navjivan" interviewed with Commissioner N.D. this noon. The Commissioner pointed out to him the report of Maulana Abdul Quadir Kasuri about Peshavar and stated that it continued false news and was highly inflamatory.

During the discussion Sjt. Maganlal Bhatt stated that they had no reason to disbelieve the Maulana who was a reliable man and understood his responsibilities. The Commissioner did not agree with him and concluding gave him formal warning to refrain from publishing such reports in the future.

Sjt. Pendse Sentenced.

—:o:—

PANVEL, May 19.

Mr. R. M. Pendse of Akola who was arrested at Bombay on May 15th was tried under Section 117 I.P.C. at Panvel and sentenced to-day three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ ARRESTED.

—:o:—

JULLUNDER, May 18.

Raizada Hansraj and Sardar Harisingh were arrested after midnight. It is understood, under Section 124-A, I. P. C.—Free Press.

Deputy Collector Resigns.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Mr. Morarjee Desai, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad (in Deputy Collector's Grade) has submitted resignation of his Post, to-day.—Free Press.

Patiala Enquiry.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 19.

The Free Press of India understands that the Agent to the Governor General, the Punjab, will begin enquiry into the allegations against the Maharaja of Patiala on the 9th June at 10 a.m. at Jandhrighat (Chamba House) in Delhousie. It is learnt that witnesses who appeared before the States Conference. Enquiry Committee are being invited to appear before him with any documents relevant to, to the enquiry they might wish to produce. It is, however, felt that in the absence of any opportunity for the aggrieved parties to cross-examine the Maharaja's witnesses, the findings of the enquiry will largely be based on evidence which had not been thoroughly sifted.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

DHARASANA, May 19.

The police allowed without obstruction a batch of 110 volunteers from Nadiad that was mobilised this morning to advance as far as the barbed wire fencing round the salt heaps at Dharasana. The War Council is considering the further line of action to be taken to-day. Of the volunteers who were sitting yesterday round the barbed wire fencing, agout 100 were recalled at night to Untadi camp.

225 volunteers who have been arrested are on hunger strike since yesterday on the ground that they have not been given water for bath and that the cooked food rice and pulse prepared for them are insufficient.—A.P.

ALLEGED POLICE FIRING IN GURUDWARA

—:o:—

OFFICERS NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE.

DELHI, May 18.

The enquiry Committee into the Police firing in Gurudwara, Delhi, arrived this morning. Mr. Chaudhri Afzal Haq appointed in place of Maulana Abdul Quadir Kasuri has not arrived, but he is expected to join the Committee to-morrow.

The Committee interviewed the Chief Commissioner in the afternoon at his house. The Deputy Commissioner was also present. In the course of an interview lasting half an hour, the Committee requested the Chief Commissioner to allow officers to appear before the Committee as witnesses who had personal knowledge of events or appoint an agent on behalf of the Government to watch the proceedings and cross-examine witnesses if necessary.

The Commissioner could not see the way to accede to the request. He assured co-operation in arriving at the truth. He assured the Committee of another conference along with his officers when the Committee had recorded evidence of non-official chief witnesses.

The Committee later inspected the precincts of Gurudwar carefully and examined the alleged bullet marks on walls and other places.

From 4 to 6-30 p.m. the Committee sat at the Queen's Gardens on account of the large number of visitors. A big shamiana has been erected for the sitting at the same place.

Giani Gurmukh Singh, Captain Dr. Mul Singh, and Bhai Budh Singh, Manager of Gurudwar, Siganj, the principal witnesses, were examined. Their story related to the principal incidents of the 6th inst. concerning firing at Gurudwara, Siganj.

To-morrow enquiry begins at 3

DEFYING SECTION 144 CR. P. C.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, May 17.

Congress since yesterday adopted different tactics for defying section 144 Cr. P. C. Yesterday five Congress Volunteers posted themselves in different parts of city and started addressing passerby, thereby collecting number of men about them, who were invariably more than five persons. All the five were arrested yesterday by the police. A procession of ladies also paraded the town to-day.—A. P.

Arrests In Delhi.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 19.

The police arrested this morning Hanwant Sahai and K. D. Sharma, Congressmen, under section 117 I.P.C. for breaking the salt laws.

Manakchand, a member of the Depressed Classes was arrested last evening under section 124-A I.P.C. (sedition).

Four more volunteers were arrested last evening for contravention of section 144 Cr. P. C. which prohibits assembly of more than five persons in Delhi.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the "Bombay Chronicle" and other Nationalist papers are suspending publication on Tuesday and Wednesday in obedience to the mandate issued by the All-India Journalists' and Press-Owners' Conference, I should like to point out that all true Nationalists should check their curiosity and abstain for these two days at least from buying or even reading the "Times of India" and other papers that will not cease publication on these days. It is their patriotic duty to help in this manner in emphasizing the gross injustice of the Press Ordinance.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

Girgaon, May 19.

JHELUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE ARRESTED.

—:o:—

JHELUM, May 18.

The President and the Secretary of the Congress Committee, Jhelum, along with 13 Congress volunteers, were arrested.—Free Press.

PATEL INDICTS IRWIN GOVT.

"Lathi Raj In Place Of British Raj."

PROMISES STARTLING REVELATIONS ON THURSDAY.

"There is no more British Raj in India. The Labour Government has abdicated in favour of Lord Irwin and Lord Irwin in his turn has abdicated in favour of the military and the police and they have established a Lathi Raj in this country. But this is only a transitary period, and if you do not show any signs of weakness and stick to your guns you can establish Swaraj in its place," declared Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-President of the Legislative Assembly addressing a very largely attended public meeting held at the Esplanade Maidan on Monday evening to congratulate Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya on her conviction and the Satyagrahi volunteers who received lathi blows from the police sergeans, while raiding the Wadala Salt Works. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

In his opening remarks Mr. Nariman observed that as they remembered their leaders when they were convicted and sent to jails, so also they should remember the 300 volunteers who have been arrested in the last two days. He was glad to see that the Development Chawls which had been vacant for all these years were now at least being used for accommodating the Satyagrahis.

MORE CHAWLS WANTED.

But he warned the Government that if there were 70 chawls instead of the seven at present they would not be enough to accommodate all the Satyagrahis. He visited the arrested volunteers that morning at the Worli Chawls and was glad to find all of them happy and cheerful. Most of them were passing their time in spinning and Mr. Nariman exhibited the yarn that he had brought from them as their message to the citizens of Bombay.

LATHI IMPETUS.

Referring to the lathi charge of the Police Mr. Nariman said that they should welcome it, as it helps most and gives such an impetus to the movement even beyond their expectations. He cited the example of a Liberal leader like Mr. Hasan Imam of Patna who had joined the Satyagraha movement because he happened to witness Satyagrahis being unnecessarily beaten and harrassed by the police.

Concluding Mr. Nariman appealed to the audience not to get excited by the highhandedness of the police. When he went to Alanabad last week to attend the meeting of the Working Committee he witnessed a remarkable awakening of masses everywhere. He had no doubt that Indians would win in this last battle of freedom.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS READY.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi asked the women present to follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Kamaladevi. If he Government arrested 100 Satyagrahis there must be hundred thousand ready to offer themselves for arrest. She had seen that morning that it was not the Indian police who attacked the Satyagrahis but it was the European srgeants who did it.

PATEL WARNS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. V. J. Patel addressing the meeting in Gujarati said, "This meeting is held to congratulate Mrs. Kamaladevi on her conviction and the volunteers who received lathi blows from the police. This belabouring of unarmed people might be a new thing in Bombay, but it was not unknown in Gujarat. I want to inform the Government from this platform that if any violence breaks out in the country on account of their repressive policy the responsibility would be entirely theirs. If the Government convicts the Satyagahis and send them to jail we would not blame them though we would congratulate our men on their suffering and sacrifice.

PREPARED TO GO TO PRISON.

"We are prepared to fill the jails and if the Government send our volunteers to jails we would not complain about it, but on the contrary we would be glad of it. But the Government knows it fully that it has not sufficient jails to accommodate me and you all. They also know that they cannot fight a clean fight with us because then they are sure to get defeated. Then what are they to do? Are they to get out of India? Well they are not prepared for it. On the contrary, they have decided to stick on as long as they can.

And so after giving considerable thought to the question they had adopted these measures. It is nothing but "Terrorism" and it is not limited to Bombay or Gujarat. In my recent tour in Northern India, wherever I went, I saw the same thing. There is no more British Raj in India. British Raj has gone and Lathi Raj has taken its place.

LATHI RAJ.

"This establishment of Lathi Raj in the country means so much progress on our part.

"STICK TO YOUR GUNS."

"My advice to you is: 'Have courage and stick to your guns' and I assure you that in no time you will succeed in establishing Swaraj in place of this 'Lathi' Raj. Those who are suffering at present are the real servants of the country. I say they have laid the foundation of Swaraj", said Mr. Patel.

GOVERNMENT ABDICATES.

"You know that this is all being done in the regime of the Labour Government. But the Labour Government has abdicated in favour of Lord Irwin and Lord Irwin has abdicated in favour of the military and the police, and they are carrying on the Government in the way they like. We have to snatch the power from them and to establish Swaraj in place of this military regime."

LATHI RAJ.

Referring to the conviction of Mrs. Kamaladevi Mr. Patel said it was gratifying to note that there was greater awakening among women than among men. He held that by convicting even women and establishing a lathi Raj the Government were adding to their sins and he was sure that the end of this system of Government was near.

LEAD TO HIS ARREST.

Mr. Patel announced that there would be a mammoth meeting on Chaupatty Sands on Thursday next in order to explain the resolutions of the Working Committee. He would address that meeting at length and give a fuller expression to his thoughts. He did not think he had said anything that evening which would prompt the Government to invite him to be His Majesty's guest, but his speech on Thursday would probably lead to his arrest.

Pundit Sunderlalji congratulated the citizens of Bombay on starting the fight in right earnest. But in his opinion this raiding of Salt Works was nothing compared to the things they would be invited to do in the near future.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference the office and Press of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed to-day and to-morrow. There will, therefore, be no issues of the paper on Wednesday and Thursday.

RAPPROCHMENT WITH INDIAN NATIONALISTS IN SIGHT?

Direct Negotiations With Mahatma Unlikely.

SIMON REPORT ENVISAGES DOMINION STATUS?

LONDON, May 18.

Reports have been current for the last few days, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India; that a reapproachment with Indian nationals is under contemplation and despatches coming from India conveying similar mills strengthens these reports and questions are asked will there be a new declaration and will there be fresh negotiations? Free Press of India understands that the latest instructions from Whitehall to the Government of India cover such possibility of reopening negotiations but inquiries in authoritative quarters showed that officials were prepared neither to confirm nor contradict such report. There is, however, no denying the fact that advice from many quarters have been tendered that it was absolutely essential no effort should be spared to bring nationalists to the Round Table Conference. Though the advisability of securing Congress cooperation is easily acknowledged, informed circles hold the view that though the Government of India might facilitate an indirect sounding of Mahatmaji's views or the view of the Congress leaders, it is extremely doubtful that any direct negotiations will be intiated early. The improbability of any direct negotiations for settlement is further shown in the absence of any concession or even sympathetic response in Lord Irwin's recent pronouncement to the Liberal demands for guarantees about Dominion Status. This absence of any conciliatory gesture is explained generally as not due to any reactionary attitude on the part of the Viceroy but as mainly due to Lord Irwin's desire not to anticipate the report of the Simon Commission. That report, it is believed contains a clear statement regarding Dominion Status which it is hoped in official circles would so define the purpose of the Round Table Conference as to be able to give satisfaction to the moderates.—Free Press Beam Service.

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Profession.

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(F)

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PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., &c.
744

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. BACK BAY RECLAMATION DIVISION.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF LARVACIDE AND KEROSENE AND LUBRICATING OILS, PETROL, ETC.

Tenders sealed and endorsed as such will be received by the undersigned not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, 28th May 1930 for the supply of

(1) Larvacide and Aceto Arsenite of Copper, and
(2) Kerosene and Lubricating Oils, Grease, Petrol, etc., for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Description and approximate quantity of supply required in each case together with conditions can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1/- per tender.

A sum of Rs. 25/- in case of tender No. 1 and Rs. 100/- in case of tender No. 2 should accompany the tender 'in cash' as earnest money.

E. M. DUGGAN, Executive Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Division Behind Marine Lines Station, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No 2. 14th May, 1930.
752

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1930, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1929.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To sanction payment of bonus to the staff as recommended by the Directors.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June 1930 to 12th June 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, M. D. DARU, Secretary.
Bombay, 17th April, 1930.
751

NOTICE.

A gentleman will reward any collegian giving authentic information, as regards a scandalous letter written about him in November last. Informer will get a reward of Rs. 12,000. If the writer presents himself he will not be prosecuted. K. Apply Box No. 2562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2462

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LUKHMIDASS RUNCHORDASS, of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a freight broker, residing at the time of his death, at Mint Road, within the Fort ..... Deceased

HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, of Bombay Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a freight broker, a son of the deceased residing at Mint Road, within the Fort, ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 5th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO., Petitioners, Attorneys.
768

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT TAKIA WARD, KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sha, Devji Kallianji, the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Udatsing Ramfalsing by his constituted Attorney Ramkhilavan Bindesarsing, the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction the under mentioned property TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st May 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Land with dwelling house standing thereon or one chawl consisting of 12 rooms by admeasurement 286 square yards and registered for Land Revenue under Survey No. 222 Falni No. 1. Non-Agricultural Survey No. 610 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under No. 83 F.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bond Writer or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI ABDULLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, sale, charge, lien, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Second Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise our client's purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Fourth Marine Street outside the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683 New No. 3114, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 6383 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jiwanji Rustomji Pochkhanawala, on or towards the West by the property of Rajput Prabhu Behar, on or towards the North by the property of Salehbhoy Karimji Barodawalla and on or towards the South by the Fourth Marine Street aforesaid and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Hasham Mahomed.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1930.

SURVEYOR & CO. Purchasers' Attorneys.
764

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1000 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI; KHANDESH; CENTRAL INDIA; C. P. NO. 1 AND 2 BERAR DHOLERA, BENGAL, ETC.)

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 23rd May 1930 at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree opposite Wadia godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jeram.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES (BHAINSA) SUPERIOR MOGHLAI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 20th May 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at The Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot, by order of the Insurance Office Concerned the following damaged Cotton: 36 Bales (Bhainsa) Superior Moghlai Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1930, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton, cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, juwari, linseed, casterseed, toor, groundnut seed, dry chillies, aluminium dust, and sweeping grain, cases of luggage lanterns, bottles, glassware, biscuits, shoes, and machines, bundles of gunny bags, motor parts, iron bars, wooden handles, jagree, baskets and oil cakes, empty iron casks, iron plough parts and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Amusements.

A dialogue film of supreme merit.

PATHE REVIEW

50 MILES FROM BROADWAY—COMEDY.
JUNGLE FOOL—CARTOON.
Times of showing, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Daily Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
Reduced prices for all performances.

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NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End).
'Phone 41561.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's Immortal Love Epic:

EVANGELINE

A United Artists Picture.
With a Cast of over 1,000 People headed by
The Screen's Famous Tragedienne
DOLORES DEL RIO.

The Drama of a Love that defied the Ravages of Time, Hardship and Separation.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE FAMOUS PICCADILLY CABARET

In a New Programme in conjunction with Cinema

IRISH HEARTS
featuring
MAY McAVOY.

ROYAL
Opera House
6-30 and 10 p.m.

COSSACK CHOIR and BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS in a Programme of Folk-Songs.

Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
presents TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
UNITED PLAYERS CORPORATION.
of Lahore's super thrilling picture.

"Safdar-Jung"

featuring
Miss MUMTAZ and Mr. HIRALAL.

This picture reveals the gigantic attraction of the tribal life of India's frontier and our patrons will be surprised with dare devil fights and stunts shown in this picture.

Daily (four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra shows on Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

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Ask your grocer or 'Phone 23736.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Hollywood's Greatest Comedienne.
Marion Davies
in her first talkie hit
NOT SO DUMB
A howl from start to finish!

RIALTO CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CECIL B. de MILLE'S
DYNAMITE
14 Parts
Daring, lavish, startling, spectacular!

CONTINUING ONE WEEK MORE.
TO-NIGHT
and
During THIS WEEK
SURESH FILM CO.'S STUNT PICTURE
LAUGHING CAVALIER
MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION.
AWEINSPIRING STUNTS—PATRIOTIC DEEDS—BRUTAL ADMINISTRATION, ETC.
Featuring
MISS MUMTAZ.
Mr. PRABHASHANKER.
MR. NAVINCHANDRA
Also STAGE DANCES by
MISS GULSHAN,
well-known Delhi Actress.
SWEET MUSIC and BEAUTIFUL SONGS.
see at
KRISHNA
CINEMA
DURASH THEATRE.
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.

BRAND NEW FILM
"KABEER KAMAL"
Will be screened from
SATURDAY, the 17th to 23rd May, 1930
and throughout the week.
AT
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
Do not miss to see the film on the screen.

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144|A, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY NO. 4.

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The Best in the Papers
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such as

Dengue Fever
Malaria or
Dysentery, etc.

SANATOGEN *must* do you good, because it provides the debiliated cells of body and nerves with exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — that are nature's building materials of real Health and Strength.

Sanatogen will shorten that long period of recovery and give new strength and vitality to your blood and nerves. Sanatogen is not a drug, but a builder of health, reliable and natural. That is why Dr. D. J. Jones wrote in the Indian Medical Gazette:

"I have used Sanatogen on a large scale after debilitating diseases and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

Increase of appetite.

A remarkable increase of appetite will soon follow the use of Sanatogen, due to its strengthening influence on the nerves regulating the digestive system. This double action of Sanatogen [a strengthening food itself *and* a creator of appetite] speeds up your convalescence. You will soon again enjoy that happy feeling of radiant vitality and health.

Shorten the period of weakness — start to-day on the short cut to Health and Strength with a course of

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TO

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London).

WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalimsinghji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

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Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

SYRUP VASAKA

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

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Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: (Second elimination match), Christ Church Old Boys' Sports Club vs. Y.M.C.A, Co-operage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of All India Minorities Conference, Petit Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Parsis Meeting to honour Mr. K. F. Nariman, Theosophical Society Hall, Chowpatty, 6-15 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Society will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Thursday at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VACCINATION STATION CLOSED.—The temporary public Vaccination Station at the Head Municipal Offices, opened during the epidemic, has been closed from Monday (the 19th inst.)

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY.—Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the open compound opp. the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi Road), when prominent speakers will address the public.

B. P. C. C.

All the Captains or their representatives of the various Volunteer Corps in Bombay are requested to meet in the Congress House to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

"E" WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

(From F. Ward Committee.)

All Satyagraha volunteers of the "E" Ward are requested to be present at 6-30 a.m. from to-day in the Satyagraha Shibir. Those who shall not present themselves, shall be struck from the Satyagraha Roll. A special branch office of the above Committee has been opened in the Pratapsingh Shibir of Bharat Seva Mandal at Haines Road, Byculla.

"E" WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHI COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

A special batch from the "E" Ward will be sent on Thursday at Wadala Salt Depot for Satyagraha.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT

—:o:—

Funeral To Take Place To-day

Great sympathy was felt by the public of Bombay when an announcement was made in the public meeting at Esplanade of the death of Vithaldas Vallabhdas Chandan (21), a volunteer of the National Militia and Deputy Captain of the Mandvi Ward Volunteer Corps, in a railway accident. A rumour got currency that he died as a result of an assault on him by the police during the Wadala "raid". It appears that he fell down from a running train between Masjid and Victoria Terminus on Monday evening. People were so much excited over this affair that they took the body in a procession to Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then asked the Coroner Mr. Athavle on 'phone for an order to dispose of the body urgently as the excitement among the people was running high. The Coroner is said to have informed Mr. Nariman to produce a death certificate of a competent doctor as to the cause of death. Two doctors were called at the Congress House and they examined the body and death certificate has been obtained. When this arrangement was being made a large crowd gathered at the Congress House who wanted to have a look at the dead body. Some of them were allowed to have a look at the dead body. But the crowd increased very much remained at the Congress House till midnight. Some of them went away after they had been informed that the body would be taken to cremation ground early next morning in a procession. Later in the night, order has been obtained from the Coroner to dispose of the body.

Proud Of Their Son.

—:o:—

The parents of the dead volunteer in a statement say that they were proud of their son and were glad that he died in the service of the nation. They made a present of the remains of their son to the nation.

FUNERAL TO-DAY.

The body of the dead Satyagrahi is kept in the Congress House from where the funeral procession will start at 7 to-day (Tuesday).

REPORT ON KARACHI SHOOTING READY.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 19.

The Citizens' Enquiry Committee on the Karachi shooting has completed its report, which will be soon published.—Free Press.

COSSACK MUSIC AND ITS ORIGIN.

How Famous Choir Was Recruited.

The Cossack Choir and Orchestra, now playing at the Royal Opera House, was formed some 5-1/2 years ago in Yugo-Slavia. It is chiefly composed of men exiled from their own country after the great revolution. It was their great love for music which brought them together to form a choir and orchestra. Many members of this company are military men, from Aristocratic families, who have joined this band of musicians not from adversity, but out of a desire to travel and see the world.

Mr. Basil Orloff, their conductor was mainly responsible for getting them together and also training them. He himself is an accomplished musician. As a young man he joined the Music Institute of Moscow where he was awarded the first class certificate for piano-playing and orchestral conducting. After this success he was asked to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of Moscow and later the Symphonic Orchestra and Choir. Leaving his own country, he went to Athens to conduct the Government Choir. After spending sometime in Greece he returned to Yugo-Slavia, where the idea occurred to him to start the orchestra which is now playing here. The orchestra being one composed of stringed instruments, it required a special arrangement of music which Mr. Orloff has very successfully done.

OPERATIC STARS.

In the company are some operatic stars notably Mr. Clarine who has sung in the Moscow Theatre. He was associated with the theatre for more than 15 years where he sang all the tenor parts from the well-known operas. Another operatic star is Mr. Popoff. He hails from the Royal Opera House of Bukharest in Roumania. He is a magnificent boss and has had considerable success in his own country. Mr. Dobrowolsky, another member of the Choir, devolves the task of singing those gipsy airs for which Russia is justly famed. He renders them with the right amount of spirit and 'abandon.'

RUSSIAN DROLLERIES.

A favourite form of amusement in Russia is the musical imitation of street sounds and cries. This used to be a form of entertainment in Elizabethan England and the English singers who were here some weeks ago very ably gave us an idea of them. Now it falls to the lot of Mr. Mikhailoff of the Cossack Choir to give us the Russian version of them.

The star instrumentalists of the company are Mr. Wengeroff and Mr. Wadoya. The former held the position of a Colonel in the Cossack Army. Playing the Balailaika is his pastime and he has become so expert at it that he is considered among the best of Russian players. To appreciate him, he must really be heard. Mr. Wadoya is no less an accomplished musician and soloist.

PLAY BEFORE ROYALTY.

Before coming out to India, the company made an extensive tour of the Balkan States where they were enthusiastically received and always drew packed houses. In Roumania, they were summoned by special command to play before Queen Marie. The Queen was so delighted with their performance that she presented them with an autographed photo of herself as a token of appreciation.

At Cairo, they also were very well received and again played before Royalty. This time King Fuad had the pleasure of listening to the talented company.

Their itinerary took them through Iraq and Persia where they were very well patronised. At Bagdad, the audience became so enthusiastic about them that they were forced to stay over their period of contract. Their popularity grew to such an extent that King Feisal gave a special concert at which they were asked to perform.

VISIT MARRED BY CRITICAL TIMES.

It is indeed a great pity that this splendid company has come to Bombay at this critical juncture and that is one of the reasons for the poor patronage of the company.

In spite of this, the company is to continue another week at the Opera House. No lover of music ought to miss the opportunity of hearing them as it will be a long time before such a splendid band of artists will again be heard in this city.

DRS. DESHMUKH AND PATANKAR ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Complainant's "Baseless Allegations"

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, an ex-President of the Municipal Corporation, and Dr. B. S. Patankar were charged by Mr. Ramkrishna Thakur, a Bombay merchant, with causing the death of his wife, Radhabai, by a rash and negligent act.

According to the story for the prosecution, the complainant alleged that his wife, who was operated upon for appendicitis in the hospital of the first accused, died a few days after the operation in consequence of the alleged negligence of the accused, who attended on her. She was ill on November 14, 1929, and was first attended on by Dr. Dhairyawan, who diagnosed the case to be one of appendicitis. As the patient was growing worse, Dr. Deshmukh was consulted at the suggestion of the family doctor and after examining her he advised an operation immediately. This was done in his own private hospital in the presence of Dr. Dhairyawan and with the help of Dr. Patankar. The operation was successful but the patient died after a fortnight in consequence of the alleged negligence on the part of the defendants in respect of the post-operation treatment.

The acts of negligence alleged against Dr. Deshmukh by the complainant were:

(1) That he, an F. R. C. S., should have done the dressing of the wound himself on the subsequent days.

(2) That he should have examined the wound every day;

(3) That on November 28 he should have run down immediately from the Radio Club to the hospital instead of making a delay of an hour after receiving a call on the telephone;

(4) That on December 4, he should not have allowed Dr. Patankar to remove the "irrigation tube" but should have asked him to replace it, and

(5) That on December 7 (the day when the patient died) he should have seen her and made himself available at any hour of the day.

As far as Dr. Patankar was concerned, the complainant stated:

(1) That he, an M. B. B. S., of Bombay University, was an incompetent person to dress a wound caused by an operation for appendicitis;

(2) That he should have dressed the wound twice; and

(3) That he should not have placed the tube in such a way that it came off; and

(4) That he disappeared from hospital after 1 a.m. on the night of December 7.

The Magistrate, after weighing the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, observed that the allegations of the complainant were baseless and that his evidence was full of "tales and half truths" in order to make out some case against the doctors.

His worship observed that there was no negligence on the part of the respondents in respect of all the allegations. There was nothing in the evidence of the nurses and the doctors called on behalf of the prosecution to sustain the complainant's story. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

AMERICAN COTTON.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Information Bureau).

October	15.09—.28
July	16.22—.18

FAVOURABLE WEATHER NEWS.

New York, May 19.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points and further advanced by 5 points on high Liverpool advices. There were few buyers at this level and market showed an easing tendency. At about noon on liquidation and heavy selling pressure a big fall in prices was witnessed. Market was nervous at the close on more favourable weather news. Finally closing at October 15.09—.28 and July at 16.22—.18.

Expectation:—Liverpool is expected to open —.17 to —.18.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	15.37
To-day's Opening	15.45
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing	15.09
Difference	-.28
Broach Expectation	Rs. 263

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 19.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.92
To-day's Opening	7.99
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	8.03
Difference	+.11

THE MAN WHO MISSED HIS TRAIN

DID *NOT* CARRY A WEST END WATCH

A rush and scramble to make up for lost time is not worth while in this climate. A good watch saves the last-minute hustle; it enables you to catch your train, to keep appointments, with just that margin of time which makes for comfort and thoroughness in your arrangements.

Our MATCHLESS WRIST watches put punctuality into the lives of thousands of people. It is absolutely reliable and inexpensive. Note the prices: Nickel Silver Rs. 22, Plain Silver Rs. 29, Rolled Gold Rs. 34.

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WEST END WATCH Co

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PAINODEX

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THE PAINODEX MANUFACTURING CO.
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Medical Electricity is now a Rapid-cure progress in Medical Science. It helps to overcome various chronic and acute derangements which are impossible to be cured by Drugs or injections. Advanced physicians advocate its use as it supplies power energy which is needed in debilated constitutions. Latest and up-to-date appliances used. Treatments under expert supervision. Send for list or visit.

THE KUSUMGAR PHARMACY (Electric-Clinic.)
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P. B. 2159, Bombay.

THE UNIQUE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930.

WITHDRAW MARTIAL LAW.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have issued their statement regarding the happenings in Sholapur. The statement is welcome in so far as it seeks to give what is the official version of those happenings and will go some way in allaying the public anxiety caused by the circulation of alarming reports and rumours. But it cannot go far enough; for the only way of reassuring the public mind is immediately to withdraw martial law and to announce the appointment of an independent and impartial committee of enquiry. While that statement says that the allegations about indiscriminate firing is false, it also questions the accuracy of the wild reports of mob excesses published in the Anglo-Indian Press. On the vital question of justification for the promulgation of martial law, the Government communique is most unconvincing. In fact, judging from the communique, the only consideration that seems to have prevailed with Government is the opinion of the military officer that martial law was necessary. Now military officers however capable in their own field of activities, are not sure guides in matters in which the civil authorities must be the final judges, and, considering all the circumstances, the conclusion is inevitable that the Government of Bombay failed in their duty in surrending their judgment to that of the military authorities.

A significant passage in the telegram which the Indian Merchants' Chamber despatched to the Viceroy on Saturday confirms this conclusion. The passage runs thus:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are informed by their colleagues, Messrs. Lalji Naanji and Walchand Hirachand, on their return from Sholapur City after meeting the representatives of all interests and after Mr. Lalji having submitted the result of his meeting with the above interests to Mr. Mackie, the Commissioner, and also after reporting to Mr. Mackie that Mr. Grier agreed with him and he went so far as to assure Mr. Lalji that he had represented to Government officers that if one more day continued quiet as before there would be no justification for handing the city over to the military authorities. The Committee regret that after such unanimous Indian and European opinion about the situation in the city, Government should take taken this drastic step."

There is nothing contained in the communique issued by the Government which satisfactorily explains the amazing and disastrous change of front on the part of the civil authorities as revealed in the above passage. The past, however, cannot be recalled though it will have to be investigated. The Indian Chamber is merely voicing public opinion when it demands that martial law should be immediately withdrawn. How intense and strong is the public feeling in the matter will be evident from the comments of the "Leader." This organ of Liberal opinion says: "There can be no doubt, that he (Lord Irwin) must have been impressed by the reports about the necessity of martial law wired in code language in "clear the line" message by the Provincial Government of which the Hon. Mr. Hotson is the most powerful member. But we have still less doubt that Lord Irwin in yielding to the demand of that Government has made a very grave blunder; the gravest that he has made so far; the promulgation of the Press Ordinance and the internment of Mahatma Gandhi without recourse to the ordinary processes of law coming second."

The need for withdrawing martial law at once is rendered all the more imperative by the drastic and humiliating character of the some of the Regulations made by Col. Page, the Officer Commanding and the sentences awarded to several persons, apart from the fact that, as the Chamber says, "the insults to Gandhi and Khadi dress are hurting national feeling." The sweeping and humiliating character of some of the Regulations requires no comment. It is enough to refer to one of them which says: "No person shall display the Congress or the so-called National Flag or a similar emblem." Is it possible to gauge the intensity of the feeling roused throughout the country by the promulgation of this regulation concerning a flag which millions in this country adore, for which they are prepared to die and which, alone among the flags of all countries in the world, stands for non-violence? The "Leader" quotes the words of the Duke of Connaugh: "Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and entrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore these events more intensely than I do..... I appeal to you all..... to forgive where you have to forgive." Let not the shadow of Sholapur lengthen over the fair face of India.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

That the present acute tension, a tension which shows daily evidence of growing to still greater proportions, between the people of this country and its rulers cannot be allowed to continue, is now being realised even by the mentors of the Government of India and the guides and philosophers and self-styled friends of the Indian Liberals. The "strength behind the Congress" and the effectiveness of the boycott of British cloth have evidently told in quarters which relish neither the one nor the other. We hear less of the demand for "resolute rule" and more about the urgency of seeking a "way out". The "Times of India", in its leading article of yesterday, pats the so-called All-Parties' Committee and the Executive of the Western India Liberal Federation for the work they recently did in Bombay "in the most discouraging circumstances." The work consisted in passing pious resolutions and postponing discussion on vital matters, but even our Liberal friends were obliged to record their opinion that if the civil disobedience movement is suspended "Government should take every step to create confidence and an atmosphere favourable to the Round Table Conference by releasing political prisoners." Their friend, the "Times of India", is forced to take note of this demand of theirs as also of Sir Sivaswami Iyer's warning that the present situation could not be eased "except by mutual endeavour on the part of Government and Mr. Gandhi."

Our contemporary is now ready to recognise that a conference between the Viceroy and leaders of Indian opinion, as suggested by the Liberal Federation, will have some value but its certificate to the Government of India that they are doing their duty "in endeavouring to check a movement which is harmful and dangerous" considerably lessens the value of its recognition of the necessity of seeking a fresh avenue of discussion between Lord Irwin and Indian leaders of advanced views. So long as exponents of non-official British opinion hug the delusion that Government are doing their duty, and Government, viewing the Indian situation from the comfortable atmosphere of hill-tops, indicate their utter unconcern regarding the permanently disastrous effects of the policy of repression, there can be no way out of the impasse. The urge for freedom now giving itself expression in all parts of India, the helplessness of the Indian Liberals, the chagrin of the British mercantile community over the success of the boycott and the complete apathy of the burcaucracy to all suggestion to tread the path of conciliation are features of the present national movement of which the MacDonald Government will have sooner or later to take note. The sooner they do it the better for them. The official organ of their Party, the "Daily Herald", is obliged to regard the Indian situation as "hopeless". Even the "Times of India" is uneasy over the situation and warns the Government of India that their duty is "to prevent the even greater potentialities of the danger" implied in the continuance of the present movement. The only solution lies, as we have pointed out before, in the authorities here and in London, listening to the wise counsel of Mr. Sastri and after releasing Mahatma Gandhi and declaring a general political amnesty, inviting Gandhiji to negotiate a settlement between Britain and India.

The Government of India and Anglo-Indian journals make a great mistake if they really believe that the non-Brahmins, Muslims and minority groups have no sympatiy with the national movement. They have only to look at the list of Satyagrahi's, to the decision of non-Brahmin leaders in their Party conferences to join the Congress and to the numbers of Muslim leaders already in jail, to convince themselves that theirs is an erroneous belief. The "Leader" of Allahabad makes an opportune and significant observation when it remarks that the present Government policy "is based on no correct understanding of the situation." If the Government are anxious to acquire such a correct understanding, they will have to secure it from one and one man only, Mahatma Gandhi. If they are not, the blame of worsening the situation will lie solely upon them. And let it not be forgotten that our Liberal friends, in their anxiety to secure a Round Table Conference at any cost and at any hurt to national self-respect, contributed largely in making the Viceroy see the situation in a false light. Had they realized, at the Delhi negotiations with Lord Irwin, Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom in demanding from Government the very guarantees which they now ask, the present situation would not have arisen. As for Lord Irwin, we doubt not that his uppermost feeling to-day, if he is the genuine friend of India that he claims to be, is that he has been woefully and disastrously misled by his Liberal counsellors as well as by his entourage. When he summarily rejected the demand for guarantees made by Mahatma Gandhi in December, he virtually rejected the hand of conciliation and friendship of India. He did so because he was given the false advice by the Liberal and Independent leaders as well as his entourage that even if Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress kept aloof from the Round Table Conference, there were sufficiently strong elements in the country who would participate in it and, it must be confessed, the failure of Mr. V. J. Patel to resign his post immediately in January strengthened the Viceroy in this delusion. Now, even the "Times of India" realises that Mahatma Gandhi alone can "deliver the goods." But so great is the animus of our local Liberalism against Mahatmaji that the Council of the Western India Liberal Federation had not the grace nor the political wisdom to demand his immediate release. Fortunately the liberalism of Mr. Sastri and Mr. Chintamani is of a tougher brand.

UNACCEPTABLE.

—:o:—

A Simla Associated Press telegram says: "It is understood that an official enquiry at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces will begin shortly into the riots which occurred at Peshawar on the 23rd April. The Government of India have been able to secure the services of the Hon. Justice Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Justice Panckridge of the Calcutta High Court to hold the enquiry." It is not clear whether the Committee will report to the Chief Commissioner or the Government of India. If to the former, the enquiry might as well not be held. For it is the policy and action of the authorities in the N. W. F. Provinces as well as the deeds of the people which ought to be the subject of investigation by an independent tribunal. Apart from this vital point the Committee is unacceptable on two important grounds, first, the personnel and, second, the terms of reference. The presence of both Justice Sulaiman and Justice Panckridge would be invaluable on a Committee of enquiry of this kind. But it is not enough. The Committee to inspire the confidence of the public must contain a majority of independent non-official Indians and must be presided over by a distinguished non-official Indian. This is, especially, essential, in view of the most serious charges Government have levelled against the Congress organisation in Peshawar. Again it would be a mockery of the public demand for an independent, open and impartial enquiry if its scope is limited to "the riots which occurred on the 23rd instant." An enquiry to satisfy the public must envisage not merely the happenings of April 23 but also those of subsequent days and especially the action taken by the local authorities to deal with the situation. The official Committee appointed is entirely unacceptable. Meanwhile the Patel Committee will carry on its work in spite of the obstacles placed in its way by the N. W. F. Province authorities.

MARTIAL LAW AND ITS MEANING.

—:o:—

THE ACTUAL PROVISIONS.

(BY POLITICUS.)
II*

Having considered the nature of Martial Law; having emphasised the fact that Martial Law is not sheer negation of Law;—let us next examine the exact terminology of the Ordinance, and of the Regulations thereunder. On the face of it, the Ordinance leaves nothing to be desired on the score of amplitude of powers, plenitude of authority, absoluteness of indulgence and Indemnity. Reading those clauses, one wonders if the authors of the Ordinance were playing a gambler's throw, or really enacting a measure of Government for an extraordinary emergency.

A DILEMMA FOR THE MILITARY.

We shall cast a glance at this plenitude by and by. Let us note for the present the operative clauses of the Ordinance. We have already noted the main purpose of the Ordinance. According to the well-established canons of interpretation, applicable even under Martial Law, the operative portions of the Ordinance must be read in accordance with the main purpose thereof. as laid down in the Preamble. The extent of the application of the Martial Law is definitely confined to Sholapur and vicinity, though the Governor-General may extend it to any other region he likes The Sholapur authorities, however. are definitely restricted in their jurisdiction. And thereby springs a serious dilemma. There are afloat any number of stories of a wholesale exodus of substantial citizens, unconcerned with the disorders that brought about Martial Law, who would not, if they could leave it, live under such a regime Now how can the military authorities at Sholapur prevent a citizen from leaving the city in daytime, while the Curfew Order, or whatever else serves the purpose is not in operation? Citizens,—particularly rich and respectable citizens,—must have taken fright Their desire to leave a place. where civil authority has abdicated its place for the while, is intelligible. But if any such citizens is for this reason fleeing the place have the Martial Law authorities power to stop such exodus? By force, if necessary in their judgment? Can the sergeant at the barrier stop a citizen from driving to the station, or the next town where Martial Law is yet not extended? There is nothing in the terms of the Ordinance, or of the Regulations thereunder, to prevent such a flight. On the other hand, if they allow such a flight will they be expediting the restoration of order? Would they be assuring the safety of property left behind or worse? they be unconsciously placing a premium on the elements of lawlessness, which are always seeking such opportunities to raise their head and to make hay for themselves while the curfew order lasts? Such a dilemma is inherent in the very nature of the Martial Law administration; and the best a critic of the authorities can do is to hope that the powers-that-be have considered all these aspects of the question.

SOME EXAMPLES OF INDULGENCE.

The Ordinance allows Martial Law to be applied after proper proclamation thereof, or due notice, to the area and people affected. A saving clause, however, absolves the authorities from this condition by enacting that;—

"Provided that no failure to comply with any directions of the local government as to the manner of proclamation in any area shall invalidate anything done in the administration of Martial Law in pursuance of this Ordinance in that area."

This is wide latitude, inviting abuse in moments of tension. But wider still is the next proviso:—

"Provided further that the validity of any sentence passed, or of anything already done, or suffered, or any liability, incurred, or indemnity granted, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall not be affected by reason only of the fact that this Ordinance has ceased to be in force."

In other words, the Ordinance shall hold good even after its own withdrawal. Can it? It is a moot point in jurisprudence if an admittedly subordinate law-making authority, like the Viceroy, enacting such extraordinary but necessarily temporary legislation, can so far limit the powers of fuller authority, like the Indian Legislature of the future, as to make its Ordinance, or the Indemnity granted thereunder, hold good even when the Ordinance itself is no more. The question is one, I realise, more for the constitutional jurists than for the Martial Law administrators to bother their heads about. It is one, I also realise, which the people now terror-stricken can scarcely think of. But still it is a point, which will have to be most carefully considered, when the constitutional liberties of India come hereafter to be comprehensively considered.

CIVIL COURTS STILL FUNCTIONING EVEN UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

'Revenons a nos moutons'. Let us continue the analysis of the Ordinance. The Ordinance gives the supreme executive government of Sholapur city and vicinity to a Military Commander of a given rank. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

this Commander has the power to make Regulations,—and he has made some,—for the purpose of achieving the express aims of the Ordinance. It is his sole discretion to say if the Regulations he has made are really calculated to assure public safety, and restore public order, as the Ordinance professes to aim at. But that is a matter of opinion. What, however, is not a matter of opinion at all is the clear provision of the Ordinance, which says:—

"In making any regulation, the Military Commander shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life as little as may be consonant with the exigencies of the measures, which he deems to be required to be taken for the purpose of Martial Law".

In the face of this injunction, liberally worded as it is for the benefit of the Military Commander, can that authority honestly declare every single act of his military administration of the town to be interfering the least possible with the ordinary avocations of life? A telegram to the Viceroy from the Indian Merchants Chamber,—a body conscious of its responsibility to the verge of morbidity, speaks of "atrocities and excesses". They use such expressions on the authority of their colleagues in the Committee, Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, late C.I.E., who had personally visited Sholapur after the disorders had brought Martial Law, and seen the situation for themselves.

MILITARY SUPREME.

The Military supremacy is, however, for the moment absolute. There is no tribunal above the military commander to question the acts of Martial Law administration. Even if the question were decided against these authorities, on points of fact, the provision quoted above can be easily pleaded as an absolute indemnity for any act done under the Martial Law administration. But, even so, such acts have to be proved to be taken in good faith, and performed in the reasonable belief of their necessity for the purpose of the Ordinance, and of the Regulations thereunder. Though the present Government may not care to take action, even when the good faith of any particular act is challenged, the possibility is not utterly inconcievable of a future Government of India, reformed and reconstituted, reserving their right to take notice of any serious abuse of any emergency. Is it not, therefore, prudent for the Military Commander to be careful in his steps?

ORDINARY COURTS STILL ALIVE.

"All offences punishable under the Ordinance shall be dealt with by the ordinary Criminal Courts exercising jurisdiction in the administration area in the ordinary course of law"

This means that the ordinary criminal courts are functioning as usual. There are no military courts to administer offences declared to be such under the Ordinance or the Regulations. This ought to be a reasonable assurance to the terror-stricken population; though, of course, it is understandable that at such times people will discount such assurances at a heavy rate.

The ordinary civil courts are also functioning. The only limitation on their activities is that they shall not act in any instance so that the activity of the Martial Law authorities may be interfered with. This is a serious restriction on the Civil Courts; and it is symptomatic of the situation. But even so it is worth noticing, if only as an earnest of the fact that the Civil Government is only temporarily,—and that, too, particularly,—displaced; that it is bound to be soon restored; and that the officers acting under the Martial Law Ordinance must remember this fact, as much as the people they are now ruling with military firmness, which is liable to be mistaken for a much harsher substitute.

WHIPPING RESTRICTED.

The sentence of whipping is the most degrading that could be

(Continued on page 5.)

*The first article appeared on the 19th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Vicious Circle.

The recent debate in the Commons regarding the Five Power Naval Treaty was a clear indication that the rank and file of Tories regarded with great dislike the tentative efforts of the Labour Goverment to secure a halt in the building of naval armaments, at least by the three biggest naval Powers. The Tory cry is that even under the Three Power Pact Britain stands to lose in naval security. Now comes Signor Mussolini and helps in widening the gulf of suspicion between not only his country and France but also between all the participants at the recent Naval Conference by his spectacular insistence on carrying out Italy's naval programme. He is determined to build 29 new ships, exactly as laid down in the original programme, whatever the Italian representative may have said regarding naval reductions at the London Conference. His intemperate speech will stiffen the French attitude and create difficulties in the amicable solution of the complex question of naval parity between Italy and France and provide an excuse for the British Imperialists to continue their propaganda against naval reduction. Thus is the vicious circle maintained.

Happy Ending.

M. Tardieu's order to the French military command in the Third Rhineland Zone to vacate it from Monday will, it is hoped, pave the way to the resumption of really harmonious relations between the two most important Powers on the Continent. There has already been a commercial rapprochement between France and Germany but a considerable amount of political ill-feeling was still being entertained in the Fatherland because of the French insistence that the occupied territory must not be at once vacated. Now that the Reparations Commission nas recognised that Germany has fulfilled all the conditions for the carrying out of the Young Plan, there should be no ground for French Chauvinists to work up a feeling against her Their most persistent complamt was that Germany would not stand by her pledges.

Right Decision.

The Karnatak Non-Brahmin Conference held last week at Belgaum took the right decision in declaring its willingness to join the Congress. The Congress stands for Swaraj for the masses, not for the particularist interests of any section or class or community and it is only a misunderstanding of the position and aims of the Congress which keeps Non-Brahmin organisations out of it. But the younger leaders amongst them realise the mistake of this aloofness and we are glad in the Karnatak under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Hosmani, the President of the Conference, the Non-Brahmins have given a welcome indication of their readiness to adopt the wider national point of view in politics and have joined the Congress.

A Thought For The Day.

"Italy corresponds in the map of Europe to India in that of Asia. It is a similar peninsula at the south of the Continent with a mighty mountain range above it and below this a great river flowing from west to east. It is still more similar in the circumstance that for many centuries it was a prey to foreign invaders. Not long time ago Italy was subject to the ascendency and partly to the actual rule of Austria. Its inhabitants were less warlike, its armies much less efficient than those of Austria were, close at hand. And yet, though fighting at so much disadvantage, Italy has made herself free. In the field she was generally defeated, but the feeling of nationality was so strong within and attracted so much sympathy without, that she has had her way, and the foreigner has left her to herself. Now in every respect India is more advantageously situated with respect to England than Italy with respect to Austria."

—SIR JOHN SEELEY.

Careless Of Him.

Mr. Binks—"I don't like this photo at all. I look like a monkey."

Photographer—"You should have thought of that before you had it taken."

NEGOTIATE WITH GANDHIJI.

Seek Amicable Settlement.

AMERICAN CLERGYMEN'S CABLE TO MACDONALD.

A special cablegram to the "Hindu" from its London correspondent states:—

Mr. MacDonald has received a cabled message from 102 American Clergymen of various denominations urging him to seek an amicable settlement with Mr Gandhi and the Indian people. Signatures were collected by Dr John Haynes Holmes, New York, and the message appeals to the Prime Minister in the interests of Britain, India and the world to avoid the tragedy of a conflict which would mean catastrophe for all mankind.

The signatories say they refuse to believe Mr. MacDonald, representing principles of freedom, democracy and brotherhood, can find it impossible to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi and make peace with the spiritual ideals he so sublimely embodies.

"MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT IS DEFECTIVE."

—:o:—

Sind Muslim M. L. C.'s "Irrefutable Fact."

KARACHI. May 18.

Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ayoob Khuhro, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Vice-President, Sind Mohamedan Association, has issued a statement to the press regarding the present political situation. He explains the reasons which animated his Association to pass the resolution welcoming the Viceroy's October announcement and denouncing the Civil Disobedience movement and further states:—

"People who are guided more by impulse than by argument those who, instead of thinking before doing great things, rush on like the whirlwind, and those who believe in bombs, mad force and law-breaking are doing great harm to the country, as no political goal can every be achieved by adopting these silly methods.

Mahatmaji's movement is defective, because it has been started at a premature time, when the country is not united, when its people are lacking in mutual confidence and in education, and it is harmful because it promotes an atmosphere of lawlessness and removes from the minds of youths the fear of jail and they may at any time become hardened criminals and felons."

"It is an irrefutable fact" continues Mr. Khuhro, "that this movement enjoys the support of only a limited class of people. The Muslim community and its leaders are opposed to it. Even among Hindus, the Non-Brahmins, untouchables Mahasabhites and religious minded Hindus do not agree with the Mahatma. The Muslims would have been in the forefront in every useful movement provided the Hindu majority had given them adequate guarantees about rights of Mussalmans and other minorities in the future India.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW AND ITS MEANING

(Continued from pagge 4.)

devised by a baffled authority. The Martial Law Ordinance allows this peculiar form of terrorising; but it limits the scope of that sentence to cases where the accused is charged with having used criminal force within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Bodily injury, however, which is for all physical as well as pschological purposes on an identical footing, may be inflicted without those inflicting it having necessarily to class such inflictions as a sentence of whipping. Have the authorities,— Civil as well as Military,—of the Indian Government considered fully the mischief inherent in such a possibility?

"ENEMY."

The Ordinance speaks of communicating information relative to the movement of troops, etc. "to the enemy", and explains the expression by including all "mutineers, rebels or rioters against whom operations are being carried out by His Majesty's forces." Is this a draftsman's mistake, or a rendering of the situation as the authorities conceived it? Are rioters to be placed on the same level as "mutineers" and "rebels?" Mutineers can only be in the ranks of those who are enrolled in the military or naval forces of the Crown; and "rebels,"—I cannot define the term, but I cannot make it identical with ordinary civic rioters. What is in a name, asked Shakespeare? A great deal, says the banker considering the signature on a cheque. And so must say the constitutional critic, who will not, if he can help it, recklessly misuse words. For there is a potency in phrases, which the authors may not be quite aware of, but whose mischief it may be impossible to restrain, because it is always too late to cope with the mischief of words.

(To Be Continued.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE AT STANDSTILL.

—:o:—

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce Wires To Governor

BOMBAY, May 18.

In the course of a telegram to the Governor the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce says:—

"His Excellency Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwa:

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce emphatically condemns the unjustified declaration of Martial Law regime at Sholapur and the occupation by military of the town. The Chamber also condemns trial by Court Martial of offences committed before the declaration of Martial Law. The Chamber urges immediate withdrawal of the military from the town. People in great panic evacuating town. Trade and commerce at standstill."

NO INDISCRIMINATE FIRING.

Baseless Reports Of Mob Brutalities.

GOVT. STATEMENT ON SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of the many stories which have been circulated regarding the recent disturbances at Sholapur, Government desire to place before the public the following account of the events there, which is based on all the information now available and is believed to be substantially accurate. The first sign of trouble was noticed when the millhands of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill left their mill on the morning of the 7th instant, in pursuance of instructions which they had received from outside sources that there should be a second day's hartal in consequence of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. There had been an entirely peaceful hartal on the 6th, and on the 6th evening it was understood that the mills would work as usual on the 7th. These men proceeded to bring out the men of all the other mills in Sholapur. The greater number of the workers remained quiet but some marched on the city, and as they went were joined by agitators and roughs from the city. On their way the mob stoned a railway train and set fire to a Municipal Chauki. As they went on, stone throwing increased. The District Superintendent of Police and other officers received minor injuries and two police constables were sent to hospital with wounds.

BURNING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

By 10.30 a.m. a section of the crowd, which was by this time estimated to number 10,000, though accurate figures cannot be obtained, had begun the burning of liquor shops. The District Magistrate thereupon asked the Commandant of the local detachment of the G. I. P. Railway Battalion A. F. I. to embody such men as were available and he himself, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police with police motor lorries, went to the city where he found that the mob had broken into all the liquor and toddy shops except one in Sholapur city proper, had destroyed the liquor and were engaged in burning toddy barrels on the road. This mob dispersed after some slight use of force by the police. By the afternoon it was reported that all was quiet and the District Magistrate was assured by influential persons that no processions would be held on the next day and that the mills would be allowed to work. The police were kept standing by.

"WORTHLESS ASSURANCES."

Events proved that the assurances given to the District Magistrate were worthless. At about 10.30 in the morning of the 8th the District Superintendent of Police was informed that some 200 men with ropes and axes had set out to destroy toddy trees. The District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police at once took out two lorries of armed police—25 in number—and finding the crowd cutting down and burning toddy trees arrested half a dozen of the men and dispersed the remainder. When the party began to return, however, they found the road blocked by a large organised crowd including one lorry full of men armed with lathis, approaching from the city. This crowd at once began to stone the police very heavily and endeavoured to hold up the lorries by blocking the road with stones and large water pipes which had been brought there in connection with certain repairs in progress. The District Magistrate then repeatedly warned the crowd that unless way was made he would be compelled to order firing. His warnings had no effect and two rounds of rifle fire were ordered.

SHOWERING OF STONES.

This temporarily cleared the road but the stoning still continued from the fields. One wounded man was here picked up and placed in a police lorry. A leader of the mob then came forward and said that if the arrested men were released he would prevail upon the crowd to disperse. His request was agreed to, but compliance had no effect whatsoever and as the mob, which by this time had increased to about 10,000, continued to shower stones on the police and to advance with the obvious intention of attacking the lorries, further firing was ordered. The number of rounds fired on this occasion cannot be exactly stated, but may have been as many as 40. The police were then able to enter the lorries and to return after having been severely stoned for one and a half hours during which time they had been able to cover only about a mile of road. The District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and almost every member of the party were badly hurt.

Soon after their return the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police were informed that the police were being attacked in the city. They again set out with two lorry loads of police and accompanied by the Commandant of the A.F.I. Contingent and a Lewis Gun detachment. There were no signs of the mob but they found the partially burnt bodies of two policemen in front of a gutted police station and the District Courts on fire.

300 WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED.

In view of the seriousness of the position, the District Magistrate decided to collect the non-combatants belonging to the official, mill, and railway communities at the Railway Station. 300 women and children were thus gathered together and evacuated that evening to Poona. Since the previous day many families belonging to the several mercantile communities had been streaming out of Sholapur by road or rail. In the meantime the police in the city were concentrated in the City Police Station and the city was patrolled by armed police in lorries. One of these lorries was attacked on several occasions and forced to fire in self-defence. The result of this patrolling was to prevent the mob from extending its activities towards the Camp and Railway Station. At dusk all police were removed from the City Police Station to avoid the possibility of a Chauri Chaura or Malegaon incident and except for a guard at Police Headquarters were concentrated with the A. F. I. contingent at the Railway Station. Troops arrived from Poona at 11 p.m. and a combined military and police patrol was immediately sent through the city which was reported quiet.

ON MORNING OF 9TH.

The next morning (9th) a similar patrol was sent out at 7 a.m. and again all was reported quiet. At 11 a.m. a picket was established in the centre of the city and combined patrols of military and police sent out in motor lorries. Up to that time the known casualties: were 2 policemen murdered, 8 reported missing, 5 rioters killed and 26 attended to at the Civil and two private hospitals. Motor lorry patrols continued their rounds of the city throughout the day.

By this time the District Magistrate had promulgated an Order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code forbidding the carrying of lathis, the holding of processions and meetings and the assembly of more than 5 persons.

Later during the day the District Magistrate after consultation with local influential Muhammadan gentlemen, modified his Order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code in order to allow the Muhammadan community to attend their Idgahs for prayers.

Throughout the day on the 10th the city was patrolled and the Id prayers passed off quietly but towards the evening it was seen that the Order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was being disregarded. A military patrol of two lorries, one of which had broken down, was surrounded by a crowd of several thousand people who refused to disperse when ordered to do so by a magistrate. The lorry was extricated by towing but it was clear that the number of police and troops at the disposal of the authorities was inadequate to control the situation in the city.

EFFCORT TO REGAIN CONTROL.

On the 11th following the arrival of another company of the 2nd/4th Bombay Grenadiers with the Headquarters of the Battalion, it was decided to endeavour to regain control of the city by advancing permanent posts and by the employment of moving patrols. In pursuance of the plan one company of Infantry was posted in Municipal School No. 4 and patrols sent out. The patrols encountered no disturbances, but reported that the city police station record room had been broken into and some of its contents burnt. It was also learnt that congress volunteers were making a pretence of running the administration of the city. At this time the armed forces at the disposal of the District Magistrate amounted to about 250 Indian Infantry, 30 A. F. (I) and between 60 and 80 police, of whom the last named had been continuously on duty with little sleep since the morning of the 11th, and almost all were more or less damaged by stones. The position was that the mobs scattered immediately at sight of the troops, but showed the greatest ferocity when the police approached. The police themselves as result of the atrocious murder of their comrades, of their own injuries, and of anxiety for their families, were in a highly exicited state, and the authorities considered that if the police were attacked by the mob, it might be impossible to control their fire. It was therefore almost essential that the police should be withdrawn temporarily and given a rest. In these circumstances it was found impossible to take any further immediate steps to regain control of the town.

REINFORCEMENTS AND MARTIAL LAW.

The position was further reviewed on the morning of the twelfth; further reinforcements were called for from Poona and the O. C. Troops, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, recommended that on the arrival of reinforcements, Martial Law should be declared. The Government of Bombay were informed of this decision and agreed to accept it on the afternoon of the 12th. The 2nd Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles were immediately despatched from Poona. While they were on the way Martial Law was declared at 8-30 p.m. on the 12th. The Royal Ulster Rifles arrived before midnight. The city was occupied by the troops at 4-30 a.m. on the 13th and Martial Law was put into force at 9-45 a.m. Steps were immediately taken to reassure the law-abiding section of the population, while putting a stop to all demonstrations against law and order. Since the declaration of Martial Law no disturbances have occurred, not a single shot has been fired and the present position is one of complete quiet. Every encouragement is given to reopen the shops, many of which had already begun to do business again by the morning of the 15th Life in the Muhammadan quarter of the town is now normal, save for the restrictions necessarily imposed by the curfew order and the order preventing the assembly of crowds, except during the hours of prayer; in other parts of the city the rate of progress towards normality is uneven, but everywhere noticeable. The mills were reopened on the morning of the 16th and the attendance was very good.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

During the first few days of martial law, military tribunals were established, and dealt wholly with martal law offences, all offences which had occurred before the 12th being left for the ordinary courts to deal with. These military tribunals have now been superseded and the ordinary Crimnal and civil courts have resumed work, the civil magistrates taking cognisance of offences of all classes, including those under the matrial law regulations, which remain in force until martial law is withdrawn, which it is hoped will be possible within a very few days, if nothing occurs to disturb the tranquility of the city.

The casualties among the mob cannot yet be exactly estimated, but a private medical practitioner who himself had treated a number of them and has been in close touch with all the other doctors in the city calculates them at about 50, including 13 dead. Only 8 of the fatal cases are known to the authorities. The total number of rounds fired by the police during the disturbances was 103 rounds of ball and 10 of buckshot. Figures of revolver rounds fired have not been supplied but are known to be very small. It is understood that the Auxiliary Forces did not fire at all, nor have the troops fired.

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE TALES."

The tales of indiscriminate firing by Sergeants or others are absolutely false. No shots were fired by anyone except under orders or in self-defence. The demeanour of the mob on all occasions and numerous circumstances which cannot yet be mentioned publicly indicate very clearly that it was no ordinary rowdy mob, but that all its movements were directed and strictly controlled by persons in the background.

Nearly all the rumours of hideous brutalities by the mob which have been freely circulated are without foundation. It is not true that policemen were tied together and burned alive, nor that one had his eyes gouged out, nor is there any suspicion whatever that two were thrown into a well. It is hoped that all the 8 missing men will yet be found.

The civil authorities, the police and the troops have performed their duties in circumstances of great difficulty with admirable restraint and moderation. The detachment of the G. I. P. Railway Battalion A. F. (I) under the command of Major R. S. Moberly, V.D., rendered invaluable assistance during the period before an adequate force of regulars had reached Sholapur. Special mention must also be made of the help given in many ways by Mr. J. A. B. Grier, with the exceptional local knowledge and by Mr. A. R. Tanner, Divisional Transportation Superintendent who made excellent arrangements for the evacuation of the women and children.

MILITARY COURT AWARD HEAVY SENTENCES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

gulations under martial law forbidding the wearing of Gandhi caps enquiries show that the report is entirely without foundation.

No such order has been issued nor has there been any interference with the wearing of Gandhi caps. —A.P.

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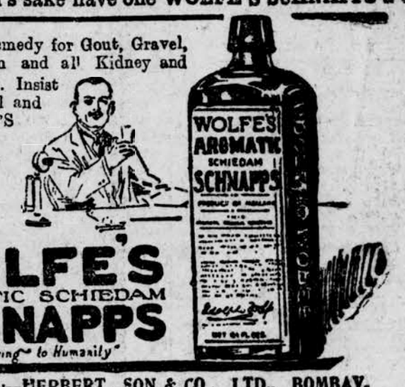

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SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

(in his Presidential Speech at a Public Meeting in Bombay in the year 1929).

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 1 To 5 Points Higher.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST.

Bombay, May 19.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures in following easier Liverpool closing advices opened at a decline of 8 to 9 points but soon prices rallied on active buying influenced by reports of excessive rains over the Western Belt and unfavourable long-range weather forecast. The market remained steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.50 ½.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.63.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points. Absence of buying and poor demand for Spot Cotton induced long liquidation which resulted in a steady decline. The market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points and closed at 8.60 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptians declined 12 to 10 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Technical readjustments due to the congested near month situation have been largely responsible for fluctuations, but news of the weather and the crop is receiving increased attention. Further increases in certificated stocks available for delivery in May contract on the one hand, and unfavourable features in the weather news on the other, have resulted in some narrowing of the differences between the old and new crop months.

Later in the week, however, old crop positions regained part of their lost premium owing to the stopping of further notices by the co-operative agencies.

Mr. Carl Williams, of the Farm Board, is quoted to the effect that the holdings of co-operative agencies will not be dumped on unwilling markets. This has tended to offset bearish statistics and to render the market more responsive to the developments of the coming crop.

Ideas regarding acreage still range from a 2 per cent to 5 per cent. decrease.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 15.41 (10.22 a.m.) lowest 15.25 (opening).

Hemelryk.—"Spinners takings so far this season are 11,242,000 bales."

"New York cables: Cotton Dallas and Memphis report grassy fields." —Reuter.—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on excessive rains and unfavourable Western Belt forecast.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from New York:—

Heavy washing rains will necessitate much replanting many sections—On declines October around 14.75 would buy—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 19.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64/5

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99/8

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/9

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/10

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/5

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 101/5

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/5

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES.

3rd June settlement.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-4-0

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-9-0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

ALL BOMBAY MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, May 19.

All leading markets in the City remained closed to-day owing, it is understood, to the arrests of Satyagrahi volunteers on Sunday.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE—
D D 1|5, 13|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying T T
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 May|Monsoon.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 125 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 136.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 80 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 15|16 17th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|10 1|16 19th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 3|8 17th inst.
London—Paris 123.85 17th inst.
London—Belgium 34.820 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12-3/4.
London—Italy 92.65 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 16th inst.; £4-4-11 1|2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1|4 16th inst.; 19 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3|16 16th inst.; 19 5|16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 3|8 16th inst.; 41 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|8 per cent 16th inst.; 2 3|16 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15|32 per cent 16th inst.; 2 5|8 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
6 mos 4 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 17.

May close at 7|11 3|8. 5|8d. Up.
July close at 7|11 3|4d. 1|2d Up.
Oct. close at 3|1 1|8d. 1|2d. Up.
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.—
May per bushel del. 105 3|8 Up.
July per bushel del. 106 5|8 5|8 Up.
Sept. per bushel del. 109 1|2. 5|8 Up.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 19.78.—4.
July. 19.93.—7.
Linseed Oil:—"Linseed Oil firm due small Linseed arrivals and lack of surplus oil."
Wheat Liverpool:—"Some profit taking after bull week. Future largely in hands of America, would buy on breaks."

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special tellegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	28
Clunes Estates	13
Cochin Rubber	21
Eila Tea	100
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	35-8
Frocester Estates	40
Hathawe Rubber	7-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	32
Indo-Malay Estates	13
Jambulande T. & Rub.	8
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	22
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	12-8
Lanka Rubber	47
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	52
Meall Mor Estates	18
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	28
North-Western Rub.	14
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	16
Rubber Growers'	22
Saffragam T. & Rub.	110
Talgaswella Tea	23
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	40
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	33
Warriapolla Estate	11

Remarks: Rubber—Spot Colombo Re. 0.34 cents.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Moosa and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated May 17th:—

JUTE SHARES.

"Short time" has now made further progress and during the week we understand, the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association has issued a Circular to all the members making certain suggestions regarding short time and has invited their replies in a week's time. Amongst the suggestions are:—

(a) To work 54 hours a week from the 1st of July next for a period of one year or 18 months certain.
(b) In case of necessity to further close down the mills for a period of one or two weeks during July December. This is of course to curtail production further in view of the very large stocks at the mills, to which we have repeatedly referred in our Circulars.
(c) To check the number of looms already existing.
(d) Not to have dealings with the mills not in the Association, this is to speak plainly only to boycott the Agarpara mills, which has not joined the Association yet.

There are several other suggestions all to safeguard the Industry. It seems it will take about further 3 weeks before the agreement is signed.

Jute shares on the whole have kept firm with prices higher all round. Hessians have not responded to the same extent as jute shares on account of large stocks. Market closed firm.

JUTE FABRICS.

There has been a large business done by shippers in forward B. Twills, Cornsacks and Heavy Cees. Hessians too have kept very steady which fluctuated within a narrow limit between 11/2 to 11/8 but the prices look like advancing further. The Overseas markets have practically shown no interest.

The prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.,	11-4	14-1
Lowest at Rs.	11-1	13-15
Highest at Rs.	11-6	14-5
Closed at Rs.	11-6	14-5

RAW JUTE.

During the week has not undergone much change. Mills have done very little business. Pucca bales have kept fully steady. New Crop conditions continue favourable although some districts report excessive rainfall.

Fluctuation in the "Futures" market were as under:—(Sept. delay) Opened at Rs. 51/12, Lowest at Rs. 50/12, Highest at Rs 52/3 and closed at Rs. 51/14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Partly on account of "Bear" coverings by Bombay and partly by local investments demands 3½ per cent. Government Papers have recovered sharply and from a quotation of Rs. 63 during the week and business has been recorded up to Rs. 65 with buyers over. Buyers were also in evidence for 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) up to Rs. 100/12-5 per cent. Loans (1939-44) were also in demand but scarcity of scrip accounted for restricted business 4½ per cent. Loans (1934)) and 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) were, however on offer.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 19.

Bengal 189 May.
Bengal 194 July.
Broach 256 A/M.
Broach 266 J./A.
Oomra 212 May.
Oomra 219 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 19.

Bengal	201	196	191	185
Sind	206	201	196	190
Punjab	199	194	189	183
Rajputana	201	196	191	185
Broach	265	262	258	253
P. A.	275	272	268	263
R. V.	267	264	260	255
Dholera	266	263	259	254
Kalajin	267	264	260	255
Cutch	273	270	266	261
Surat	355	352	348	343
Rajpipla	342	339	335	330
Navsari	360	357	353	349
Oomra No. 3	222	218	214	210
C. P. No. 1	237	233	229	225
C. P. No. 2	229	225	221	217
Mathia	212	207	202	197

BAR SILVER BAR GOLD.

Bombay, May 19.

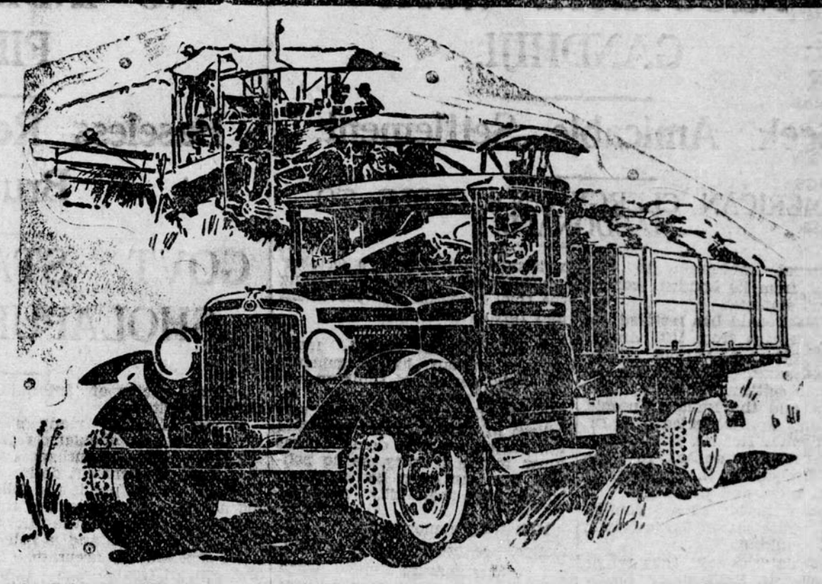
Cum-duty 535 Ready 21-10-6.
Ex-duty 43-11 1st Settlement 21-10-3
Cum-duty 52-14 2nd Settlement 21-10-3
Sovereigns Ready 13-12-3
Sovereign Forward 13-9-6 June 9th.
National Bank Bar Gold 22-2.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. China sold. Very little doing.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH FUND.

—:o:—

The following are further donations to the Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	2,564	13	0
Seth Naranlal Jivanlal	25	0	0
Srimati Savitri Pranjivan Mehta	10	0	0
Srimati Lilavati Soonderlal Vakil	10	0	0
Srimati Sushila Thakorlal Vakil	5	0	0
R. C. Lam	10	0	0
J. B. Gole	2	0	0
Narbheram Ramji	5	0	0
Vasudeo Pandurang Chode	2	0	0
Total	2,633	13	0



ANSWERING THE CALL OF INDUSTRY FOR MORE SPEED, MORE SAVINGS

One compelling reason for the universal use of motor trucks is this: They save time. And time saved is money saved.

Dodge Trucks save time in more ways than one. They are speedy—in get-away and on the open road. They are dependable and therefore work faithfully and long with the minimum of time off. They are correctly powered and geared to haul speedily full as well as partial loads. Drivers save time and conserve energy because of their ease of control, their riding comfort and their quick accessibility to load.

Thus, in terms of work done, trips made and time saved Dodge Trucks are out and out savers—money savers, money earners. Proof is speedily found by inspection and test of any type.

DODGE TRUCKS

SOLE AGENTS:—

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branches at: Lahore, Karachi, Nagpur and Ambala.
Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS, BOMBAY". Telephone No. 20483

From Our Mills To Our Shops Direct. And No Middlemen To Profiteer.

That is the secret of the reputation

"EDSU" Cotton Goods. of our "RAYOLA" Woollen Fabrics.

for giving you the full worth of your money.
You will find these Swadeshi Products at:—

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

CLOTH SHOPS:—

No. 9, Forbes Street, FORT. Tele. No. 23975.

Opposite Richardson & Cruddas, BYCULLA. Tele. No. 42370.

Opposite G. I. P. Fly. Institute, PAREL. Tele. No. 60457.

Near Edward Sassoon Mill, Fergusson Road, WORLI.

Main Road, THANA.

The Union Bank Of India Limited.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Bank on Friday, the 16th instant, Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding.

The Directors' report, audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1930, were adopted, dividend at annas 4 per share free of income-tax was declared, the appointment of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as Director was confirmed, retiring Directos Messrs. M. S. Captain and Lachhmandas H. Daga were re-elected.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH, and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May 17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June 7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,227
28	Rawalpindi	10,857
July 5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,083
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov. 1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,638
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 13th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£75

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£10[illegible]
C	£56	£ 9[illegible]

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May 22nd	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£101

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
21st May	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
Thurs. p.m. 22nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah.
5th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tuesdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freight and passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	20 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	25 May
Sitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 Ma
Rangoon Maru.	5029	20 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	22 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Yamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru .	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 Jun
Otori Maru .	8000	..	@ 9 Jul
Kado Maru .	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru..	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20272 23732.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	7th May	24th May
Burma Maru ..	8th May	21st May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May
Clyde Maru ..	21st May.	31st May.
Honolulu Maru	23rd May.	4th June.
Shinnoh Maru..	8th June.	22nd June.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even perated wounds of any extent sealed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS.
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

E. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karian.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

—A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills

Bombay Branch:—
Chowpatty Road.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,300
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12½ per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	BONUS 000 p. a End .. 18

Strongest Reserve
(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A NATION GROWS WHEN ITS NATIONAL BANKS GROW AND PROSPER.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
is
AN INDIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

worked and managed by Indians. IT IS YOUR "OWN BANK".

BANK'S CAPITAL.

1911	Rs. 20,00,000
1913	Rs. 30,00,000
1917	Rs. 50,00,000
1919	Rs. 1,00,00,000
1923	Rs. 3,36,26,400
1930	Rs. 3,36,26,400

Study the Absolute Security and the innumerable services THE CENTRAL BANK offers to the public and you will appreciate to deal with it.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE
Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say, that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co, Ltd., Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Memon Juma Jusab, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

6 bunches containing 121 strings of white pearls about 55 chains.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades augers, spanners, screws, jacks, anvils; vices; benches; wrought iron chains, canvas hose, gas and pipe-fittings, gate, street and gas lamps and regulators, powrahs, shovels leather and rubber scrap, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, packing cases, wooden reels, kerosine oil tins 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water, oil and flushing tanks, basins, axles, metal sheets, steel barrels, zinc and tin scrap, furniture, typewriters, old "Ford" lorry wheels; steel-barrels, electric materials, canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, etc..

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD (GIRGAUM) OPP. ALBLESS BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Balaji Rane and Khanderao Moreshwar Desai, the original second and third Defendants in Suit No. 48 of 1924 o.s. (Gajanan Raghunath Agaskar and others vs. Shamrao Balaji Rane and others), and the Surviving Trustees under the Trust Deed executed by the late Rao Bahadur Janardhan Vasudeoji and dated the 1st May 1889 and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 18th June 1928 and confirmed by the order of the Appeal Court dated the 10th September 1929 in Appeal No. 46 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRST—All that piece of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 466 square yards and according to the extract from the Survey Register and according to actual measurement recently taken about 469 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1324, Laughton's Survey No. 1/8040, Cadastral Survey No. 1468 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1469 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23, on the North by a public road called Charni Road, and on the South by the land of the Vendors bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1467 hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road (Girgaum) containing by admeasurement about 78 square yards and according to actual measurement recently taken about 78 square yards but stated in the Extract from the Survey Register as containing about 102 square yards (which figure is believed to include the area of Cadastral Survey No. 1/1467) bearing Collector's and Laughton's Survey No. 8041 part, Cadastral Survey No. 1467 Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the land belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 1469, 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23, on the South by the property called Gongaonker Building bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1466 and on the North by the property of the Vendors bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1468 herein above firstly described and which premises first and secondly describe now constitute one property and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1176 Street Nos. 11-13c and 33.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930.

70 ARRESTED ON MONDAY.

Strong Armed Police Force Guard Wadala Depot.

A DOZEN VOLUNTEERS INJURED.

Crowds Chased Away.

A stronger police force was mobilisel at Wadala on Monday. By their experience of Sunday, the police had learnt how to deal with the tactics adopted by the "raiders."

About 300 constables armed with lathis and 100 European officers and sergeants were posted at the police headquarters at the Preventive office near the railway lines. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Healy was also present.

Two parties of constables one armed with rifles and the other with lathis were posted on the side of the hill, guarding, the main entrance to the salt pans.

The police had taken very strict precautions to prevent the public and visitors from approaching near the area.

As the Congress Committee's decision to repeat the raid on Monday was not previously announced to the public, very few of these went to Wadala to witness the operations. Consequently the police had an easy task in keeping the area clear of sight-seers and visitors.

A fresh batch of 100 Satyagrahis was sent by the Congress Committee on Monday morning. These split themselves into small parties of 10 each and attacked the salt area from different points allaround.

The police constables under the command of European sergeants stopped them. The Satyagrahis persisted in proceedng forward

The police, in some cases, made use of their lathies and assaulted the Satyagrahis about a dozen of whom were more or less seriously injured. Two or three of them were bleeding from their heads

70 Satyagrahis were arrested and taken to the Worli Chawls where those arrested on Sunday are also detained

CROWDS CHASED AWAY

Small crowds of the public who attempted to go to the salt pans were chased away by the police sergeants some of whom used iron bolts, nails, and stones as missiles to be thrown at the crowd.

LIGHTER SIDE OF WADALA SATYAGRAHA.

Amusing Incidents Of Sunday's "Raid."

A successful enterprise was that of the Satyagrahi batch B-8 under their captain Chhabildas Parekh. They attacked the salt area from the side of the marshes which were full of mud and water. They filled the marshes with stones lying near by, thereby forming a sort of a bridge to cross over without having to wade through the mud. While they were returning with the salt, they were arrested by the police. Among them was a Parsi Satyagrahi Pherozeshah Merwanji Patel, who was formerly working as a motor driver.

Considerable amusement was caused by the arrival at the Police headquarters of a Borah who was arrested while carrying salt. He was not a satyagrahi but caught the infection and joined the others who invaded the salt area. His boots and trousers were heavily mesmirched with mud, which showed that he had to wade through the muddy marshes. After washing himself at the police station he was allowed to go away.

A CHRISTIAN ARRESTED.

Among the non-Satyagrahis who were arrested was a Christian youth, decently dressed in foreign up-to-date clothes who had his hat filled with salt. He was brought to the police station and relieved of the contraband material. He pleaded, in an apologetic way, that he did it because he was carried away by the "national spirit"; though he did not mean it. He joined the others only "by way of fun".

One of the European police officers kept him apart from the other arrested persons, humorously remarking that by mixing with the real satyagrahis he would "disgrace the Gandhi caps". The officer told him that if he did it not in the true Gandhi spirit, but in a light-hearted manner, he should be prepared to take the consequences. The man was trembling with nervousness, and promised not to do it again. He was, therefore, allowed to go away.

A HOAX ON THE POLICE.

Quite a large number raided salt area on cycles. One of them while passing by the police station was observed to carry a bundle One of the European police officer stopped him and snatched away the bundle, thinking that it was salt. The cyclist triumphantly declared that the bundle contained not salt, but "mitti." (earth). The officer opening the bundle found that he was duped, and all those who noticed the incident had a hearty laugh at the officers' expense.

YOUNG BOYS ARRESTED.

Among those who were arrested were three or four boys of very tender age who all looked happy and gay. Among them was a ten-year old boy Chandrakant, son of Dr. J. K. Kamdar, doctor of Matunga. He was taken along with the others to the Worli chawls. Later in the day, his father, visited the chawls, and to test his spirit, told the boy that he could be released if he promised not to join in the Satyagraha again. The little boy, however, was quite firm and prepared to go to jail. In his honour, the Matunga people observed a hartal on Sunday.

Till about 11 o'clock the "raid" continued at Wadala, after which the scorching heat intervened and acted as a deterrant to the intending raiders. There were no activities at Wadala during the rest of the day.

Among those collected to cheer the arrested Satyagrahis at the Police Station were a good number of ladies. Some of them went up to them and helped them with water, refreshments etc.

The arrested persons were sent away in batches of 20 each, to the Worli chawls. Five of them are accommodated in each room. About two o'clock in the afternoon they were given a meal with consisted only of millet, bread and "dal".

CHAWLS BARB-WIRED.

A barbed wire fencing is erected to protect the entrance to the Worli Chawls which are improvised so as to serve as temporary prisons.

None of the Bombay leaders took part in the Wadala raid which was carried out by the volunteers and large numbers of the general public.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS AND PICKETING.

—:o:—

Heavy Penalties.

POONA CANTONMENT BOARD'S RESOLVE.

POONA, May 18.

A special meeting of the Poona Cantonment Board has passed an amendment to the bye-laws prohibiting any processions without the previous sanction of the Cantonment authorities and also prohibiting picketing of any shop or other place. The penalty for the breach of the bye-law is a fine up to Rs. 100, plus a fine of Rs. 20 per day thereafter.—A. P.

MADRAS WOMEN & R. T. CONFERENCE.

A Request To Viceroy.

MADRAS, May 18.

The Women's Indian Association has convened a meeting at Gokhale Hall for the 20th May with the object of passing a resolution requesting the Viceroy and the British Parliament to take an immediate announcement that the framing of a Constitution for India as a self-governing Dominion shall be the duty of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Foreign Liquor Cases Burnt By Mob.

MYMENSINGH, May 18.

Yesterday at noon a cart loaded with eight cases of foreign liquor and several cases of provisions and cigarettes belonging to the local European club was proceeding from the railway station to the Club via the Station road when it was set upon by a mob of several hundred men. They took the cart into an open space broke the cases and set fire to the contents. The occurrence took place a few yards from the police outpost and about hundred yards from the railway station gate. The culprits dispersed before the arrival of the police. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

GANJA SHOPS BURNT.

It is reported that two ganja shops in the subdivision of Kishoriganj were burnt.—A. P.

PARSIS' PILGRIMAGE TO UDWADA.

—:o:—

High Priest's Prayer.

"MAY PEACE AND ORDER BE RESTORED IN INDIA!"

UDWADA, May 19.

Udvada, the abode of the ancient and sacred fire of the Parsis in India was astir from early morning on Sunday (the 18th inst.) The present month in the Parsi calendar (Adar) is sacred to the Parsis, when they go on a pilgrimage to Udvada to offer prayers to "Iranshah". The well-known Bombay Parsi merchant Mr. Phiroze Guzdar of the Bombay Cotton Co. conceived the happy idea of organising a trip to this place by arranging a special train from Bombay. Hundreds of Parsis, men, women and children, took advantage of the opportunity and travelled to Udvada.

A Jasan ceremony was held at the Atash Behram where the high priests of the town officiated assisted by a large number of other priests. After the ceremony was over, Mr. Phiroze Guzdar addressed the gathering with thanks-offering for the success of the function and with a fervent prayer that the present disturbed state of the country may soon quiet down, trade and commerce thrive, and peace and tranquility may rule once again. The High Priest then followed and supported Mr. Guzder. He reciprocated the wish expressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and prayed that peace and order may soon be restored in India, misunderstandings removed fears allayed and goodwill restored in which the whole gathering joined him, standing in prayers

The special train from Bombay resumed its return journey at 4-30 in the afternoon reaching its destination at 8 p.m.

AGRA MILLS CASE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru leaves for Agra to-day to conduct the Agra Mills case for the defendents.—A. P.

Lahore "Conspiracy" Case.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 18.

The Lahore alleged Conspiracy case was again proceeded with yesterday in the absence of the accused, whose presence the judges dispensed with.—A. P.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA SUCCEEDS.

—:o:—

Doors Thrown Open To All Classes.

WOMEN'S HELP KEY OF SUCCESS.

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), May 18.

The Munshiganj Kali temple Satyagraha which was being continued for over nine months had a happy termination yesterday when about 200 high caste women in order to save the lives of the hungerstriking Satyagrahis removed the barriers to the temple with saws, axes and hammers—they being helped in this by members of the Young Men's Association—and thus threw the doors of the temple open to all classes of Hindus. About 2,000, people witnessed the incident. Women and all Hindus present made offerings to the deity. Oppositionists kept aloof and offered no obstruction.—A. P.

QUESTION OF SUSPENSION OF PAPERS.

—:o:—

A Plea For A Joint Lead.

MOVE TO SECURE MODIFICATION OF WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 19.

The local press and the journalist Association at a meeting held last night read a resolution of the All-India Journalist Association, and resolved that in view of the decision of the All-India Congress Working Committee calling upon all Indian newspapers to suspend publication, the President or the Committee of Action of the All-India Journalist Association should immediately get into touch with the President of the All-India Congress Committee with a view to giving a joint lead to Indian newspapers and to secure the necessary modification in the results of the All-India Working Committee and the All-India Journalists Association to bring about this result; and, therefore, request all Delhi newspapers to defer action on the All-India Journalists Association resolution till May 21st.

MR. SAHNI OF "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

Warrant For His Arrest Issued.

DELHI, May 19.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor of the "Hindustan Times." An Inspector of Police came twice to his place, but as he was out of station, he could not be arrested.—Free Press.

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"PATRIKA" & "BASUMATI."

—:o:—

To Stop Publication On Tuesday & Wednesday.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "Basumati" will stop publication on the 20th and 21st instant in obedience to the All-India Journalists' Conference mandate. All other papers have not yet resumed publication.—Free Press.

Lahore Papers Suspend Publication.

LAHORE, May 18.

The two vernacular Nationalist dailies "Bande Mataram" and "Milap" from which the Government have not demanded security under the Press Ordinance, have suspended publication.

No vernacular Nationalist daily will appear from to-day. The papers which have suspended publication as a result of the promulgation of the Ordinance are "Milap", "Bande Mataram", "Guru Ghantal", "Pratap", "Zamindar", "Vir Bharat", "Karam Vir" and "Mazdoor".

SALT OWNERS TO BE INDEMNIFIED.

The Bombay Congress Committee has offered to indemnify all private salt pan owners who have suffered loss by the "raid" on Wadala. The Committee will give compensation on the basis of the price minus the Government tax. All those who claim compensation should submit their case before the Congress Committee.
Press.

"SATYAGRAHIS ARE GANG OF THIEVES AND ROBBERS."

MAGISTRATE JUNGALWALA'S DICTUM.

Cotton Broker Released On Bail.

Mr. Kanji Gordhandas, a cotton broker, was placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistate, Sixth Court, Dadar, on Monday morning, charged under Sections 47-C, 117 I.P.C., and 353 I.P.C. viz: possessing contraband salt, incitement to the public to manufacture salt and assaulting public servants, i.e., Superintendent Smith, Deputy Inspector McCarthy and Sergeant Glendenning of the Bombay City Police. Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor said that the accused led two batches of volunteers on Monday morning to Wadala salt pans and when he was asked to go away, he questioned the authority of Superintendent Smith, and fought with the three officers abovenamed.

Mr. V. N. Vedak, Advocate, for the accused, denied the allegations, and said his client was not a volunteer and had nothing to do with the National Congress. He was a cotton merchant and was arrested while going to Wadala for his work.

Mr. Kothare: The accused lives at French Bridge and he had no business to go to Wadala. We will lead evidence that he led two batches of volunteers.

Mr. Vedak: We want a short postponement to prepare the defence; and I hope your Worship will release my client on personal security.

Magistrate: I am afraid I cannot do that. The Red Flag accused gave a lot of trouble as they were released on bail without any deposit security.

Mr. Vedak: The Satyagrahis represent intelligentsia of the public, and they could not be compared with the labour classes representing the Red Flag.

Magistrate: The Satyagrahis are worse than the Red Flag people. They are a gang of thieves and robbers. What would you be called if you come to my house and carry away my property. The accused should be charged with theft and not for possessing contraband salt. Whose property is the salt pans?

Mr. Kothare: There are several owners, but none has complained for theft, and therefore we are charging the accused under the Salt Act. But I do not understand why Mr. Vedak is arguing on that line, if his defence is that his client has nothing to do with the "raid" on salt pans.

His Worship directed the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500 to be deposited in the court and adjourned the case till the 2nd June.

330 VOLUNTEERS REMANDED.

—:o:—

Magistrate Goes To Worli Detention Camp To Try Case.

330 volunteers who were arrested at Matunga and Wadala were taken to the Worli B.D.D. Chawl which is converted into a temporary prison. As they could not be accommodated in a court room, Mr. N. T. Jangalwala went in the evening on Monday at Worli and on the application of Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, Matunga, remanded them till 27th instant.

NEW 7 MILLION STERLING LOAN.

—:o:—

Issue Price £99 Per Cent: 6 Per Cent Interest.

BOMBAY, May 20.

The Secretary of State for India is issuing to-day the prospectus of a sterling loan of £ seven millions in the form of 1933-35 bonds. The issue price is £99 per cent. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. If not previously redeemed, the bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th June 1935 but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice in the London Gazette, to redeem the bonds at par on, or on any half yearly interest date after the 15th June 1933.

The subscription list in London will be closed on or before Wednesday, the 21st May, 1930. Subscriptions to this loan will be received in India at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applicants in India may also arrange for a remitting bank to send a telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office and submit a certificate by the remitting Bank that this has been done, together with their application to the Imperial Bank.

In such cases, the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after receipt by the Bank's London Office of the sums transferred. Arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London Office by immediate cable. Further particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the office of the Imperial Bank at the above mentioned places.

The proceeds of the loan will be used to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes.

Summary Of Prospectus.

—:o:—

Government of India 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-35.
Issue of £7,000,000.

Interest payable half yearly on the 15th June and the 15th December.

A first payment of £2, 15s. per hundred pounds bonds will be made on the 15th December 1930.

Price of issue £99 per cent.

As fixed by the Secretary of State in India in Council.

payable as follows:—

	per cent.
on application	£ 5
on Monday 2nd June, 1930	£24
on Tuesday 1st July, 1930	£40
on Wednesday 30th July 1930	£30
	£99

The Bonds are an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925" (subject to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act) and Trustees may invest therein unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

This issue is made under the provision of the East India Loans Act, 1923, and previous Acts. The proceeds of the issue will be used for capital expenditure on railway in India and for general purposes.

If not previously redeemed the bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th June 1935; but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right, on giving three calendar months notice in the London Gazette, to redeem bonds at par on, or on any half yearly interest date after, the 15th June 1933.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000 and will be free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be payable half yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and the 15th December.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per cent, will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be taken towards instalment due on 2nd June 1930. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the issue in multiples of £50. No allotments will be made for a less amount than £50.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per cent per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 2nd June, 1930, discount will be allowed from the latter date. Default in payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with coupons attached for the interest due 15th December, 1930, will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters; and fully paid Scrip Certificates may be exchanged in due course for Bonds to Bearer. Notice will be given in the press when the Bonds are ready for issue.

A commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on Allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

THE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY THE 21ST MAY 1930.

In order to secure the fullest opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank of India to its London Office by immediate cables. Indian applicants should send in their applications to the office of the Imperial Bank in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon or Karachi together with a certificate from any bank having an office in London to the effect that it has issued a Telegraphic Transfer in favour of the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India for an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, this representing the percentage payment due on application. Such certificates will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment only after receipt by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India of the sum remitted.

The offices of the Imperial Bank above named will each telegraph daily at the close of business, while the lists of the loan are open, to the London Office of the Bank advising the total nominal sterling amount applied for and specifying the No. of applicants for amounts of each denominations. The Imperial Bank will then put in consolidated applications to the Bank of England. The method of remittance of the instalment payments may be by a sterling draft, or as in the case of initial deposits in the form of sterling telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office, to be obtained by applicants from any bank having an office in London. But it is essential that the remittance should reach the Imperial Bank, London, before the due date for the instalment payment.

While this special procedure has been devised for Indian subscribers it will be understood that intending investors if they prefer and at their own risk may make applications and corresponding remittances through the Exchange Banks or other channels.

Charged With Possessing Contraband Salt.

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(1) Luxmon Hari Shinde, (2) Abdul Ayub Mohmedali, (3) Purbhudas Jiwanram, (4) Jiwandas Purshotam, (5) Nanji Mohanlal and eighteen others wee placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Dadar, charged with Section 47-C, viz. possessing contraband salt. Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor said the accused were arrested on Sunday afternoon during the "raid" on the salt pans at Wadala. The accused denied the charge, and said they were only onlookers having gone there out of curiosity. The Magistrate ordered them to be bailed out on a surety of Rs. 50 each, out of which Rs. 25 was to be deposited in the Court. The case was postponed till the 28th May.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE'S NEW ADDRESS.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The Office of the All-India Congress Committee has been moved to Swaraj Bhuwan, 3, Church Road, Allahabad, whither all communications should henceforth be addressed.—A. P.

Gun Licenses Cancelled.

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PURULIA, May 10.

Mr. Ardendu Sekhar Chatterjee, Vice-Chairman of the Purulia Municipality, is notified by the District authorities to surrender his gun, although he has a license for the same.

It is understood several others prominently connected with the present movement have been similar notified.—Free Press.

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